

**UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL COMMISSION  
and ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE  
(UNECE)**

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

**EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE  
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
(EUROSTAT)**

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR  
ORGANIZATION (ILO)**

Joint UNECE/EUROSTAT/ILO Seminar  
on the quality of work  
(18-20 April 2006, Geneva, Switzerland)

Topic 2: Measuring the dimensions of quality of work with statistical indicators: current national experiences, relevance and usability of the proposed set of statistical indicators and sources of data collection

## **THE INFORMATION BASE FOR ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF WORK IN RUSSIA**

**(Summary)**

Supporting paper by Russian Federation\*

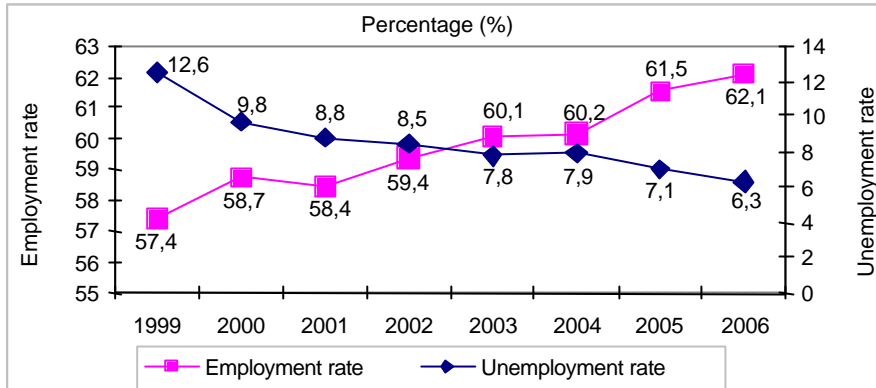
1. This paper presents methods and sources for creation of an information base with indicators measuring the employment opportunities and the qualitative dimensions of work in Russia. It contains a list and programmes of the surveys, conducted by the state statistics bodies, and a set of the indicators, developed through the surveys outcomes. Labour force and enterprises surveys were among major information sources to ensure outcomes to be used to develop information on wage and salaries earnings of the employment: **current survey of enterprises** to produce data on total employees and to calculate the gross pay amount and monthly changes in medium hourly pay level per employee by economic activities in different regions; **recurrently** conducted sample surveys to produce information on: breakdown of employees by amounts of gross payroll; medium pay level by type of occupation; an amount and structure of employers' expenditures on employees; enterprises injuries.

2. The paper presents a brief analysis of main trends in key quality employment indicators and indicators measuring **available employment opportunities**. Analysis of changes in employment and unemployment rates in the Russian Federation in the period from 1999 to 2006 is illustrated in the chart below.

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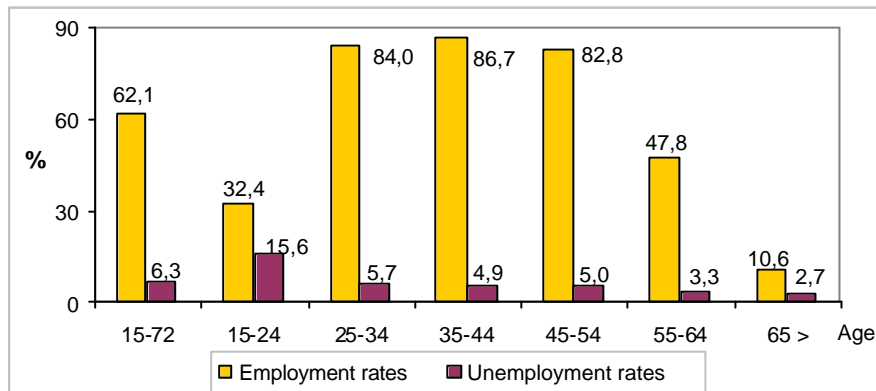
\* Paper has been prepared by Department for Labour, Education, Science and Culture Statistics of Rosstat.

Chart 1. Rates of employment and unemployment population aged 15-72 from 1999 to the end of November 2006.



3. Youth (persons aged 15 to 24) unemployment reached 15,6% in November 2006. Unemployment rate for persons aged 15 to 19 was 26,4% and 13,2% for persons aged 20 to 24.

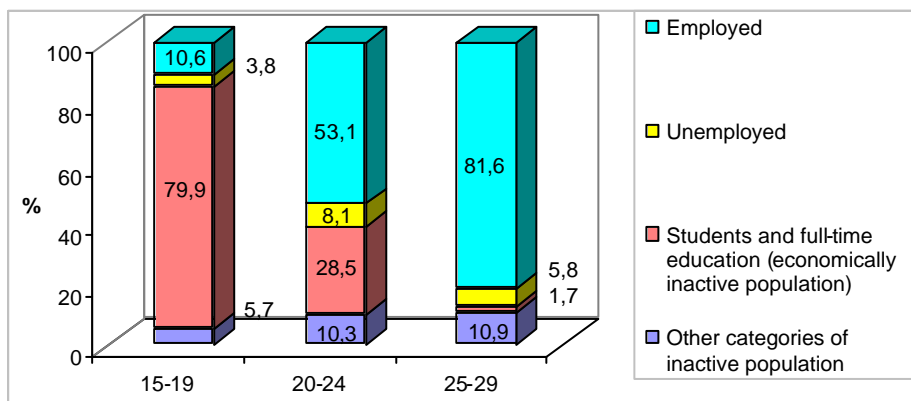
Chart 2. Population employment rate to unemployment by age groups in 2006 (late November) in percents



4. The reason of high unemployment rate in youth group is that the most persons aged 15-24 are studying in educational institutions and are classified as an economically inactive population.

5. The most part of youth finishes to study by 25 years and they turn from inactive population into economically active population category.

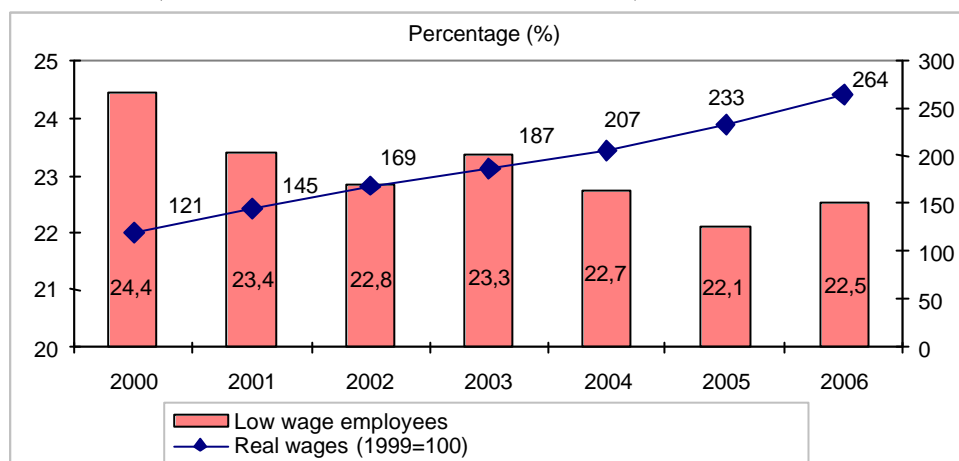
Chart 3. Number of youth by economic activity by age groups (late November 2006) in percents



6. The paper contains analysis of employed population structure by employment status. In agricultural sector the share of self-employed is much higher - 39,6%. This is due to high employment of population in their own households where they produce goods for sale. In total there are 5,8 mln. people, working in agriculture or 8,4% of employed population.

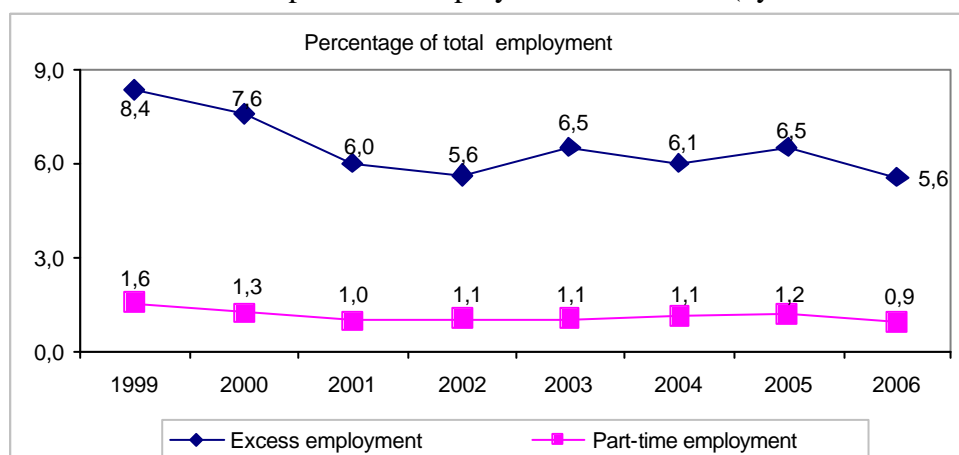
7. It also contains analysis of the *fair wages* indicators. There is also a great difference in wages of employees in Russia. In April 2006 the ratio between 10 percent of average-size employees wages and 10% of employees with lowest wages was 25,3. In April 1999-2000 this ratio was 32-34. The share of employees who has low-level wages (less than half of the variational series median) decreased for this period by 1,9% - from 24,4% in 1999-2000 to 22,5% in 2006. Real wages of employees in 2006 were 2,6 times higher than in 1999.

Chart 4. Real wage index (in % to 1999) and the share of low wage employees (below ½ of variational series median) in 2000-2006



Analysis of *unacceptable working hours*, supplemented with charts

Chart 5. Share of excess and part-time employed in 1999-2006 (by the end of November)



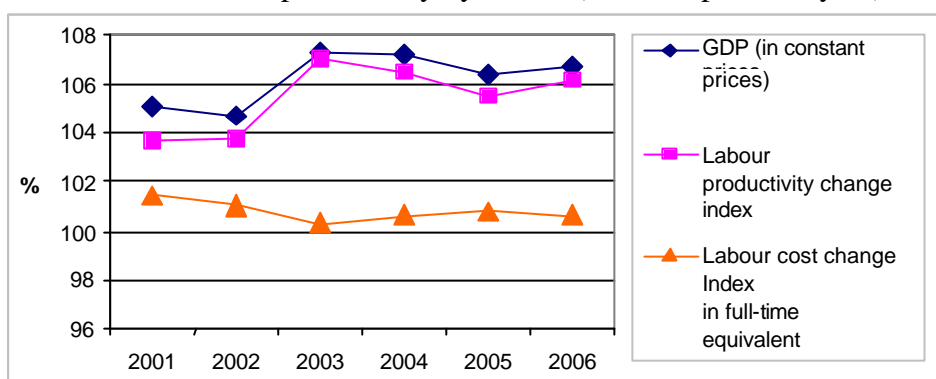
8. *Equal employment opportunities* were analyzed using gender-sensitive indicators of employment rate and women's share in managerial and administrative jobs (positions).

9. The socio-economic situation was characterized using **informal economy employment** indicators and **labour productivity change index**.

10. For the period from 2001 in Russia the number of unemployed in informal economy increased by 3,5 mln people or by 38%. The share of informal economy in production of goods and services has been growing. It was estimated that in 2006 its share constituted about 25% in total labour cost in production of GDP.

11. The dynamics of *labour productivity change index* – which is the generalizing indicator of labour force efficiency. In 2006 **labour productivity** change index, estimated as ratio of GDP physical volume and total labour cost indices in full-time equivalent, constituted 106,1% as compared to 2005.

Chart 6. Labour productivity dynamics (% to the previous year)



12. Recent economic recovery in Russia has been considerably determined by the increase in labour productivity.

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